

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-4120

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MAY 19 1961

Vol XIV, No. 7

May 6, 1961

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NEW AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PRESENTS ITS PROGRAM

The Principle of the Constitutional State — Safe-guarding the Stability of Austria's Currency — The Problem of South Tyrol — European Integration — Advancement for Youth.

On April 19, Federal Chancellor Dr. Alfons Gorbach made a government declaration which contained, above all, three obligations: unconditional adherence to the idea of the constitutional state, a balanced financial, economic and agrarian policy as prerequisite for responsible social policies, and in the cultural field, the readiness to keep alive Austria's spiritual and cultural heritage through the promotion of all the talent available in the country.

"We shall best live up to the great achievements reached in Austria since 1945," Dr. Gorbach said, by being ready in the spirit of our predecessors not only to administer the present, but by building the future with faith and courage."

Often interrupted by enthusiastic acclaim, the chancellor remarked: "The tasks ahead demand a long-term concept. Its principle must be that the state acts only in those cases in which the individual or lower echelons are in no position to take the desirable measures. It is the goal of our policies to guarantee every individual citizen's existence by securing full employment."

The Spirit of Thrift

"The state administers the money of its citizens and thus is under an obligation to give a good example of thriftiness. I believe," said Dr. Gorbach, "that in the long run we



Parliament Building in Vienna with the statue of Pallas Athene in foreground. Background right: the Vienna City Hall.

must arrive at a new style of public life which corresponds to the Austrian characteristic of moderation." It should not suffice to give in to the need for economy, there ought to be a positive willingness to save.

Presenting the balance-sheet of the government since the last elections not without pride, Dr. Gorbach pointed out that the essential promises had already been fulfilled, such as the property contracts with the churches, the amelioration of family assistance, the pensions reform, the agricultural legislation, the fourteenth monthly salary for officials, and the press law which is now in the hands of parliament. But the new government would not be satisfied just to fulfill those points of its program which continue to be open. "In politics," the chancellor said, "there are always new problems which demand new ways, new strength, and new solutions." (The Austrian People's party of which Federal Chancellor Dr. Gorbach is a member, and the Austrian Socialist party have formed Austria's coalition government ever since 1945. Ed.)

The chancellor defined a number of these problems and the government's concept of them as follows:

Cooperation: All influences which could endanger or impede the cooperation of the two great parties must be rejected. On the other hand, this cooperation must not damage the separation of constitutional powers.

Economic policy: Its main goal is the increase of the real income. The government recognizes all justified claims but it must point out that their satisfaction can only derive from an increased social product.

Wages and prices: Employers and employees must exercise self-discipline. "The government carefully observes certain raises in costs and prices," Dr. Gorbach declared, "which could endanger the continuation of prosperity and thus the upward development of the country. We are resolved to take all thinkable measures against this trend. The proceeds from work are not to be diminished by unjustified rises in prices."

Budget: The government's budget plan for 1962 is to be completed before this summer and, in addition, is to present the first step in the direction of a long-term budget program.

No new taxes

The government is determined to fulfill its tasks without introducing new taxes or raising the existing ones. Middle and small income groups are to be relieved of some of the tax burden while the state-owned enterprises ought to support the country's budget by paying their profits into it.

Development assistance: Austria's contribution towards the development of under-developed countries should not just consist of far-away investments. Austria can be of real immediate service to these countries by giving their intelligentsia training in Austria herself. Therefore, about 3,000 students from the under-developed countries will be assisted in their studies in Austria.

Schools: To a large degree Austria's further favorable development will depend on the chances for a higher education for the greatest possible number of young people. Following a solution of the schoolroom problem and an end to

the scarcity of teachers, the Austrian Government will dedicate itself to the advancement of Austria's talented youth.

European Common Market and EFTA: Upon becoming the presiding member in EFTA, Austria will most seriously contemplate any possibility for developing a new initiative towards unification of the European Common Market organization and EFTA.

Foreign policy: Terming Austria's relations with the great powers as good, Dr. Gorbach declared that the new government would aim at further cementing them. He stated that no attempt had been made to influence Austria's policy of neutrality in one or the other direction.

"Only recently," the chancellor declared, "has the American Ambassador in Vienna stressed the undiminished sincerity of the American-Austrian friendship in a public declaration. The attitude of the Soviet Union is evident from the cordial tenor of the congratulatory messages sent to my predecessor and me by Minister President Khrushchev." Austrian-French and Austrian-British relations were also friendly.

The South Tyrol: The granting of autonomy for the South Tyroleans as provided for in the Paris Agreement remains the goal of Austrian foreign policy. (For the full text of the chancellor's declaration on this problem see below. Ed.)

The session of the National Council before which the chancellor gave his government declaration, was attended by the Federal President Dr. Adolf Schaerf and many of the diplomats accredited in Vienna.

SOUTH TYROL NEGOTIATIONS ARE TO BE CONTINUED IN MAY

According to an official pronouncement of April 21, the Austrian-Italian discussions of the South Tyrol problem will be continued in May. The text of the official communique follows:

"The Austrian and the Italian governments have agreed to continue the negotiations concerning the South Tyrol on the ministerial level on May 24th and 25th in Klagenfurt." (Klagenfurt is the capital of the Province of Karinthia).

The first negotiations which took place in Milan during January in accordance with the corresponding resolution of the United Nations, did not produce a result. As reported in AUSTRIAN INFORMATION on January 30, the negotiations were broken off temporarily after two days duration when the Italian representatives had rejected not only the regional autonomy for the Province of Bozen, demanded by the South Tyrolean population, but also had rejected any change by law of the existing statute.

Federal Chancellor Dr. Gorbach Outlines the South Tyrol problem

In his governmental declaration of April 19 before the National Council, Federal Chancellor Dr. Gorbach made the following remarks concerning the South Tyrol problem:

"Last year Austria has brought the South Tyrol problem before the United Nations when attempts, which had lasted many years, to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution had failed due to Italy's not very understanding attitude. A resolution was adopted which requested of Austria and Italy that the two countries discuss the fulfillment of the Paris Agree-

ment in bilateral negotiations. We welcome this resolution of the world organization. A first step towards its realization was made when the foreign ministers of the two countries met in Milan in January this year. But as early as on the second day the negotiations were broken off without result. But in view of the sincere mandate given by the United Nations to the governments of Italy and Austria, we could not reconcile ourselves to the idea that the negotiations which had hardly begun, had already failed.

"Austria now as before considers the granting of autonomy to the South Tyroleans, which had been envisaged by the Paris Agreement, as the goal of its efforts. Such a solution has been proposed by the South Tyroleans themselves to the Italian parliament. Full autonomy is also in complete accord with the norms of the Italian constitution. The Austrian Federal Government on its part has made it unmistakably clear — and I do it anew — that it is ready to consider the granting of full autonomy as the complete fulfillment of the Paris Agreement.

"We hope in all sincerity and from the bottom of our hearts that this mandate to negotiate, which is backed by the high authority of the world organization, may bring about the solution of this problem — it is a problem which is also so tragic in its purely human aspects and which severely aggravates the relations of two otherwise in many respects closely connected neighboring countries. I can give the assurance that the Austrian Government is ready to contribute towards this end to the best of its ability. Should the negotiations (as provided by the United Nations resolution,) within reasonable time not bring about the desired result, then Austria and Italy must reach agreement on which of the peaceful means, provided for in the second part of the UN resolution, should be adopted."

DR. KREISKY DISCUSSES SOUTH TYROL PROBLEM

At a recent meeting of the Socialist party in Salzburg, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky discussed the South Tyrol problem and remarked i.a.:

"The Italian counter proposals are so far removed from the Austrian wishes regarding the South Tyrol that it is difficult to conceive how we can arrive at a compromise. Nonetheless, we shall negotiate. The Austrian desire for an autonomy for the South Tyrol is very moderate.

"It would be a great misfortune if a solution of this problem would be sought by means of force. There is something in the example of Cyprus which should induce the Italians to further meditation. It might teach Italy the lesson that there is no chance for them to count on the loyalty of the South Tyrolean population as long as its rights are withheld from it."

SOUTH TYROLEAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SUBMIT PROTEST TO ITALIAN MINISTER OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

On April 28, the Italian Minister of Domestic Affairs Scelba has received the South Tyrolean senators Dr. Sand and Dr. Tinzi, and the South Tyrolean representatives Dr. Mitterdorfer and Dr. Riz. The South Tyrolean members of parliament protested against certain measures taken by the Italian authorities concerning recent dynamite attacks.

The South Tyroleans stressed that the unilateral measures taken by the Italian police had assumed the proportions of political persecution. They emphasized in particular the measures taken by the Minister against the South Tyrolean riflemen and directed his attention to the fact that not even the Fascist regime had ever undertaken it to prevent the South Tyroleans from wearing their traditional costume.



South Tyrolean riflemen in their colorful age-old costumes which a recent Italian ordinance forbids them to wear, alleging they are "uniforms". The National Executive Committee of the South Tyrolean Schuetzenbund (Rifle Companies) sent the following telegrams to Italy's Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani and Minister of the Interior Mario Scelba: "The South Tyrolean Schuetzen Companies which, on the day of their 450th anniversary, were faced with this Ordinance deeply regret the new demonstration of obvious lack of understanding of the glorious, time-honored traditions of the South Tyrolean people....It is inconceivable that our national costumes, admired throughout the world, should be classified as uniforms offending police regulations."

JAMES J. O'BRIAN HONORED BY AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

James J. O'Brian of the Protocol Office of the Mayor of New York, who is also Deputy Director of the Department of Commerce and Public Affairs in the City of New York, has been honored by the Austrian Government. The Austrian Consul General in New York, Dr. Wolf, has presented to Mr. O'Brian the Great Honor Medal for meritorious service in behalf of the Austrian Republic, bestowed upon him by the Federal President by order of January 25, 1961.

KING OF SWEDEN PAID STATE VISIT TO AUSTRIA

On April 25, King Gustaf of Sweden arrived in Vienna for a four-day state visit. Enthusiastically received by the population, the 78-year old monarch participated in a number of official festivities, among them a gala dinner in Schoenbrunn Castle.

The King who is known to be an outstanding connoisseur of art, used his stay in Vienna for visiting many art treasures in the Austrian capital. He also went to Carinthia to inspect the excavations on Magdalensberg and the cathedral of Gurk. Visits of the Spanish Riding School and of a performance of "Fidelio" in the Vienna State Opera rounded the festive program.

Preceding the king's visit by one day, Sweden's Foreign Minister Unden had also arrived in Vienna.

DR. ALFRED MALETA ELECTED THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dr. Alfred Maleta, one of the leading members of the Austrian People's party, has been elected as the third President of the National Council by the Austrian Parliament on April 19. In this position, he replaces Dr. Alfons Gorbach who has succeeded Julius Raab as the Federal Chancellor.

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BILL OF PROTESTANT RIGHTS

On April 8, 1961, the Evangelical Church in Austria celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Bill of Protestant Rights (Protestantenpatent) originated in 1861 under Emperor Francis Joseph I (1848-1916) to remove restrictions imposed on Protestant denominations by the 1781 Toleration Act of Emperor Joseph II (1765-1790).

Based on the principle of freedom of worship and religion, guaranteed to all Austrian citizens by the Constitution of March 1849, the 1861 Bill included among its fundamental provisions the granting of full freedom to the Protestant Confession, the right to common public worship, and self-administration in clerical affairs.

The draft of a new "Federal Bill on the External Legal Position of the Evangelical Church in Austria", designed to revise State-Church relations under modern aspects, has recently been submitted for comment to the General Convention of the Evangelical Church, representing the Augsburg and Helvetian Confessions in Austria.

VIENNA HOST TO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDRY CONGRESS JUNE 18-24

Austrian foundrymen will be hosts to the 28th International Foundry Congress to be held June 18-24 in Vienna. The Association of Austrian Foundry Experts is making arrangements for the International Congress sponsored by the International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations.

THREE DAYS TO THINK....

The Austrian Justice Ministry is seeking passage of a law giving persons who sign agreements for instalment purchases, three days to think the matter over before the deal takes effect. A ministry spokesman said the measure is designed mainly to give housewives extra protection against high-pressure salesmen.

AMERICAN SURPLUS CORN TO AUSTRIA

As in previous years, an agreement is to be concluded shortly between the USA and Austria concerning the supply of American surplus corn in the value of 1.6 million dollars to Austria. This amount is equivalent to 20,000-23,000 tons of corn. Shipments of US corn are to arrive in Austria in the months of September or October of the current year and will be sold through regular trading channels.

The counterpart funds obtained from the sale of the American corn will be made available to the Austrian Government on condition that they be spent on aid to refugees by the Ministry of the Interior. The entire project is to be completed before the end of this year.

COUNTERPART FUNDS HELP FINANCE MANY VAST PROJECTS

Counterpart releases for Austrian development projects amounted to 19,520 million schillings by April 30, 1960. Of this total, over 6,200 million schillings were used for loans to thousands of industrial companies. Another 3,390 million schillings was spent on the construction of electric power stations. Agriculture and tourism received credits and grants-in-aid worth more than 300 million schillings in all.

In the first years of the ERP program about 5,400 million schillings were spent on the rebuilding of vital transportation and communication services, as well as for stabilizing the Austrian currency and for supporting the price structure. About 1,600 million schillings have gone into programs designed to raise the productivity of Austria's industry, to stimulate export trade, for atomic research, housing construction, etc.

Also, some 7,500 kilometers of forest roads were built by means of counterpart funds from 1948 to 1958. This program opened up to traffic 725,000 hectares of forest land that had until then been virtually inaccessible. During the same period more than 50,000 hectares of land were reforested.

As regards tourism, more than 1,600 projects were financed by means of counterpart funds. These brought an increase of about 52,000 beds for Austria's tourist trade.

AUSTRIA MANUFACTURES SMALLEST SOUND RECORDING TAPE APPARATUS

At the Vienna Spring Fair, an Austrian radio-engineering firm has demonstrated the smallest sound recording tape apparatus in existence to-date. The instrument which has been named "Memocord" measures approximately 4.57 inches in length, 3.15 inches in width, and 1.4 inches in height. It weighs approximately 12.34 oz.

The instrument permits recordings of one-hour duration. The batteries will last 15 service hours. Microphone and loudspeaker are built in, but different loudspeakers and microphones can be attached.

200 FOREIGN FIRMS PARTICIPATE IN GRAZ SOUTH EAST FAIR

On April 29, Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr. Alfons Gorbach opened the Graz South East Fair. 200 of the 1200 firms showing their products in Graz are foreign firms representing 13 countries. The fair which even on its first day was seen by a record number of visitors, will close on May 7.

METALLWERK PLANSEE ANNOUNCES EXPANSION PROGRAM

The owner and president of the Metallwerk Plansee AG. Reutte/Tyrol, and president of the Schwarzkopf Development Corp., New York, recently announced a program for expanding the production plant of the Metallwerk Plansee AG. at Reutte. This project requires investments in the amount of \$5 million.

The Metallwerk Plansee AG. ranks as Europe's biggest producer in the field of powder metallurgy. A new building for the centralized control of all products made by the company was put into operation recently.

A short time ago construction work was started on a second plant which will serve to expand the company's output when completed.

95% OF GABLONZ COSTUME JEWELRY ARE BEING EXPORTED.

The producers of costume jewelry from Gablonz (former Czechoslovakia), who settled in Upper Austria after World War II exported products worth 330 million schillings last year. Almost 95% of their total output went into exports.

Glass jewelry was in particular demand in 1960. Because of the large backlog of orders delivery terms extend up to 6 months in several cases.

A number of Gablonz jewelry makers have lately begun to substitute a new type of plastic material for glass in the production of artificial pearls.

Main countries of destination for costume jewelry in 1960 were again the USA, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Sweden. For the first time Austrian rhinestones were also supplied to Japan last year.

U.S. FIRM STARTS JOINT AMERICAN-AUSTRIAN MANUFACTURE IN VIENNA

In the coming weeks, one of the leading US producers of sports apparel — the White Stag Manufacturing Company, Portland — will start the manufacture of winter sports attire as well as bathing suits in Vienna in collaboration with the Viennese firm "Exi" Ges. m.b.H.

In the initial stage sports apparel modelled on US designs is to be produced under a licensing agreement with the US company. Further plans envisage the establishment of a separate company with a production plant of its own.

For the coming winter season 35,000 pairs of nylon cord ski trousers are to be produced in Vienna for the first time instead of in Portland, USA. These trousers will be exported to the USA and to EFTA countries.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON USES OF RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN

More than 200 scientists took part in an international symposium on the Detection and Use of Tritium in the Physical and Biological Sciences held in Vienna from May 3–10, 1961. The meeting was organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in cooperation with the Joint Commission on Applied Radioactivity of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS TO USA HAVE RISEN CONSIDERABLY

In the past four years Austrian exports to the Mid-Western States of the USA alone have jumped by 120%. According to American import statistics, Austrian deliveries to the USA contain the highest percentage of finished goods of any one country trading with the United States.

Austrian exports to the USA include machine-tools, ball bearings, stainless steel, plate glass and crude aluminum as well as all types of consumer goods from textiles and rubber products to household articles, costume jewelry, toys or leatherware.

In some lines of production the USA absorb a considerable portion of Austria's total exports. Thus, the USA buy 17.4% of all the aluminum exported, 25.1% of motorcycles, 56.5% of rhinestones, 60.2% of confectionery and 94% of Austria's bicycle exports.

A NEW CROSS-COUNTRY SMALL CAR

The Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG. has lately been highly successful in exporting its cross-country small car "Puch-Haflinger" which is produced in the company's plant at Graz-Thondorf. Large numbers of this type have been delivered above all to Western Germany, Switzerland, South America and South Africa.

In addition, the company recently received an order for the delivery of 200 Puch-Haflinger cars to the oil state of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf.

A thorough test of the Austrian cross-country small car by experts has revealed that the Puch-Haflinger performs well also on sandy ground and can perfectly withstand the tropical climate.

AUSTRIANS DRINK EVER MORE COFFEE

Coffee consumption is on the rise in Austria even though Austrians were always known as heavy coffee drinkers. Per capita consumption during the last year reached 3 lbs. 13 oz. as compared to 3 lbs. 1 oz. in 1959, amounting to a rise of almost one quarter.

Austrian merchants imported 12,198.2 tons of raw coffee in 1960 as compared to 9,807 tons in 1959. Main supplier continues to be Brazil.

INNSBRUCK VIES FOR THE ICE SKATING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1963

At the meeting of the International Ice Skating Federation, which is to take place in Berne this year, the city of Innsbruck will endeavor to become the site of the world championship in ice skating in 1963.

In 1964, the Tyrolean capital will be the scene of the Winter Olympiad. It considers its facilities for the ice skating world championship in 1963 more than ample since there is every prospect that the ice skating arena, being built now for the Winter Olympiad, will be ready for use as early as Winter 1962, thus providing an ideal terrain for the ice skating world championship in 1963.

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES START FLIGHTS FROM VIENNA TO BARCELONA

Beginning with the new summer schedule for 1961, Austrian Airlines (AUA), considerably enlarging their net of flown lines, will send 32 regularly scheduled machines of the Vickers Viscount type to 24 cities in 18 countries in Europe and the Near East.

Starting April 1, the routes Vienna — Salzburg — Geneva — Barcelona twice weekly, the route Salzburg — Venice three times weekly, the route Vienna — Prague — Duesseldorf four times weekly, have been added to the long established schedule. Furthermore, the route London — Innsbruck has been added.

In addition, the regular flights from Vienna to Frankfurt, London, Switzerland, Warsaw, Rome and Istambul have been greatly augmented.

AUA expect their newly created routes to Spain and Venice to be particularly successful in view of the ever increasing demands of tourism to these places. The same holds true for the London — Innsbruck flights.

Replacing the no longer existing, once famous Orient Express, the new route Paris — Stuttgart — Vienna — Sofia — and London — Vienna — Budapest has been established.

In almost all cases, new routing has reduced the duration of the individual flights.

BIRTHDAY OF AUSTRIA'S AIRMAIL SERVICE

Numerous world records have shown that Austria held a leading position in the field of aviation prior to World War I. These achievements made it possible for Austria to consider the use of airplanes for airmail transports at an early time. On March 20, 1918, airmail traffic was opened on a trial basis on the Vienna — Krakow — Lwow/Lemberg (-Kiev) route, operations in the last named section having been limited to transports of governmental and military items.

On March 31, 1918, a regular service was introduced. Furthermore, airmail stamps and detailed postal regulations were issued. The line was operated daily in either direction. The 750 mile Vienna-Kiev route was covered in one day by relay flights of 12 hours duration including the stops.

This route having been operated successfully for three months, the Vienna — Budapest airmail route was opened on July 4, 1918. The time-table provided for a two-hour flight to cover the distance of app. 131 miles but from a technical point of view it would have been well possible to cover the distance in one and a half hours.

The aircraft used were for the most part single-motored 160 HP bi-planes permitting operation at a speed of 87½ miles per hour. These aircraft had already proved their worth in connection with other operations.

The air lines of various other countries followed years after Austria had set the example on March 31, 1918.

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on any item printed in **AUSTRIAN INFORMATION**

STAMP DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR AUSTRIA'S FREEDOM

The Austrian Postal Administration has created a new special stamp with a nominal value of 1½ schillings. It is dedicated to all those who gave their lives in the struggle for Austria's freedom before it could be restored after the downfall of the Nazi regime.

The stamp, a flag red copperplate gravure, shows an offering cup with rising flames above a chain whose middle link has been broken. The stamp carries the following text: "To the martyrs for Austria's freedom." It has been designed by Friedl Weyss-Lampl while the gravure is the work of Rudolf Toth.

On May 8, the stamp will be released for regular postal use.

INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL EXHIBITION IN VIENNA TO TAKE PLACE DURING MAY

A large-scale aerophilatelic exhibition will take place in Vienna from May 14-21. It is called The LUPOSTA 1961", and has been organized by the Federal Association of Austrian Stamp Collectors Clubs in collaboration with the Austrian Aerophilatelic Club. The exhibition will show the following group exhibits: Classic airmail collections, Airmail stamps (including groups of motives, for instance sputnik issues) Zeppelin mail, balloon mail, glider mail, Helicopter mail, first and special flights, rocket mail, utility airmail, airmail and aviation labels, collective national collections and war airmail exhibits as well as airmail literature.

More than 20 countries will be represented.

Among the unica of the exhibition, the only letter will be shown which has survived the catastrophe of the Zeppelin "Hindenburg" in Lakehurst in 1937. It carries Austrian stamps.

The Austrian Postal Administration has issued a special air mail stamp at the occasion of the exhibition.



FOR HUNGRY TOURISTS IN VIENNA: CALL TELEPHONE NUMBER 17-18

Vienna's famous restaurateurs have a surprise in store for tourists coming to the Danube metropolis these days: A "Diner's Guide" by telephone. By calling the number 17-18, the visiting gourmet will learn the menus and specialties of the day of about 40 of the city's outstanding restaurants. In addition to the menus, which are daily recorded on tape, the caller receives complete information on how to get best to the restaurant of his choice and on current parking facilities.

During the summer months, the height of the tourist season, the unique telephone service will also include the "kitchen secrets" of inns and restaurants located in the surrounding hills of Vienna.

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SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

ANNANDALE MEMORIAL MEDAL FOR 1960 GOES TO AUSTRIAN ANTHROPOLOGIST

Austrian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Wilfried Platzer recently presented the Annandale Memorial Medal for the year 1960 to the well-known Austrian anthropologist Professor Martin Gusinde.

The award was bestowed on Father Gusinde by the Asiatic Society in Calcutta for "conspicuously important contributions to the study of anthropology in Asia". The medal came to the United States through diplomatic channels. It is awarded only every three years.

The Assistant Cultural Attaché of the Indian Embassy, Dr. S.M.S. Chari, as well as representatives of Catholic University in Washington where Professor Gusinde taught for several years, were present at the ceremony held at the Ambassador's residence.

Since 1949, Dr. Martin Gusinde had been Professor of Anthropology at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. Upon reaching the retirement age, he left the United States in the spring of 1958 and made lecture tours in the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland. Following these, he went to Austria where Federal President Dr. Schaefer bestowed upon him the Great Honor Medal "Pro Litteris et Artibus."

Beginning November 1958, he visited a number of primitive tribes in central India and along the Malabar coast; he lectured in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. From February 1959 till June 1960 he was guest professor at the Nanzan University in Magoya, Japan. After this tour of duty, he visited Java, Bali and Floris.

In April, 1961, he has returned to Vienna.

FORMER AUSTRIAN HONORED IN CHICAGO

Austrian-born John Reich, Head of the Goodman Memorial Theater and School of Drama, Chicago, recently was proclaimed ANTA-Chicago Theater Man of the Year. He likewise received the Immigrant Service League Award given by the Governor of the State of Illinois for a foreign-born American citizen who has made the greatest contribution to the Arts of the Middle West. (Last year conductor Fritz Reiner received this honor).

Mr. Reich, who was recently appointed to the executive committee of the Ford Foundation Theater Communications Group also received the yearly award of the Chicago Friends of Literature.

Before leaving for the U.S.A., Mr. Reich, a graduate of Vienna University, served as dramaturg at The Vienna Burg Theater as well as dramaturg and stage director of the Reinhardt theaters in the Austrian capital until 1938. He also was assistant director of the Salzburg Festivals 1934-37.

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may be quoted freely.

Source need not be given.

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GUSTAV MAHLER MEMORIAL CONCERT IN TOKYO

The Japanese Gustav Mahler Society has made arrangements for a memorial concert, to be given in Tokyo May 18, 1961. It is to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the famous Austrian composer.

Under the musical direction of Prof. Klaus Pringsheim and Hidemaro Konoye, the Tokyo Symphony orchestra will play some of Mahler's most outstanding works.

SALZBURG "ROSENKAVALIER" PERFORMANCE TO BE SHOWN IN MILAN SCALA

The famed Salzburg performance of Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" has accepted an invitation of the Milan Scala where, beginning May 16, it will be shown five times under the baton of Karl Boehm who is also conducting "Rosenkavalier" during this year's Salzburg season. Elisabeth Schwarzkopf will sing the Marschallin, Christa Ludwig the role of Oktavian, Anneliese Rothenberger that of Sophie, Otto Edelmann that of Ochs of Lerchenau and Erich Kunz that of Fanninal. The stage direction lies in the hands of Rudolf Hartmann. Orchestra and chorus will be the Scala's own.

AUSTRIANS PARTICIPATE IN RESTORING THE SITE OF EVANGELIST ST. JOHN'S TOMB

Lima, Ohio — A "substantial amount" of work was done in 1960 in restoring the tomb of St. John the Apostle in Ephesus, Turkey, according to a recent report by the American Society of Ephesus which is engaged in this project.

The American Society of Ephesus stated that the tomb of St. John had been located and that restoration work was done near it and in portions of the site of the sixth century basilica above the tomb. Complete reconstruction of the basilica is the society's "ultimate goal".

Participating in excavation and restoration work are the Department of Museums and Antiquities of Turkey, the Austrian Institute of the Vienna University, and scholars of the Gregorian University in Rome.

A city of 600,000 in the time of Christ, Ephesus was visited by St. Paul and is, according to some traditions, the site of the deaths of the Blessed Virgin and St. Magdalene as well as St. John. It was the site of the Council of Ephesus in A.D. 431.

The city fell into decline in the 12th and 13th centuries when its harbor became silted up. Modern-day Ephesus is a hill above the plain where the ruins of the ancient city are located.

HEINRICH PYTHON DIED

On April 23, Heinrich Python, the long-standing former President of the Salzburg Festival, died shortly before completing his 89th year.

Born in Graz on May 17, 1872, he served in the Austrian-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Army from 1892 till 1918. He rose to the rank of Colonel.

In 1926 he was elected president of the Salzburg Festival a function he held to the end of the 1960 Festival season.

THE VIENNA BURGTHEATER ADHERES TO ITS UNWRITTEN LAWS

Tradition continues to be hallowed in the realm of the Vienna Burgtheater, even today the leading legitimate stage in the German language. Thus, old rules are adhered to which may strike visitors from the United States as slightly strange. The most important of the Burgtheater's unwritten laws is the so-called Curtain prohibition. Contrary to the usage preferred in all other theaters and opera houses the world over where public acclaim is valued highly and can express itself in as many "curtains" as will be provoked by an enthusiastic audience, the Vienna Burgtheater does not permit any of its permanent ensemble members to succumb to curtain calls. Only "guest performers" are permitted to honor the public demand to appear before the curtain and to bow to the enthusiasts.

There is, of course, a historic explanation of this old-fashioned show of reserve. The Burgtheater had received its "organizational statute" from the Emperor Joseph II as the Court and National Theater in 1778, and this statute had remained in force to the end of the 19th century. Among its ordinances was one concerned with the behavior of the actors,

stipulating that "none of them during an act or afterwards was permitted to again appear to acknowledge public acclaim because such action would impair the impression of the performance."

According to another unwritten law of the Burgtheater, no author, attending the premiere of his play, may acknowledge immediately in person the acclaim of the audience. Rather, a member of the ensemble selected by the management for the purpose, in most cases the Dean of the Ensemble, appears in formal dress before the curtain and expresses the author's appreciation. Only after this solemn ceremony has taken place, the author himself may bow to the public.

EARLHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS TO STUDY IN AUSTRIA

Approximately 18 students of Richmond's Earlham College plan to stay in Vienna September through December 1961, studying at various Viennese educational institutions.

The program will be carried out under the direction of Earlham Professor O. Theodor Benfey.

The present group represents the first German-language foreign study program undertaken by the College.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

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